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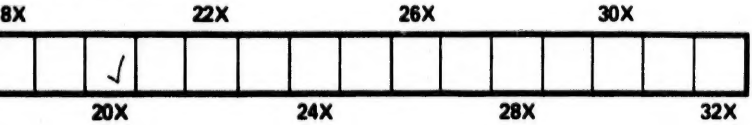

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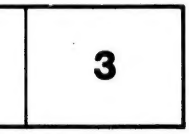
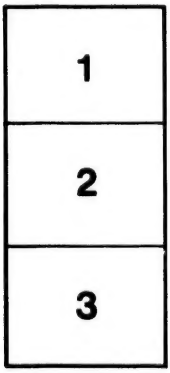
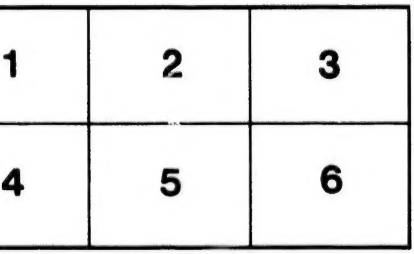






IN THE

Fertile Districts

—OF—

WESTERN CANADA.

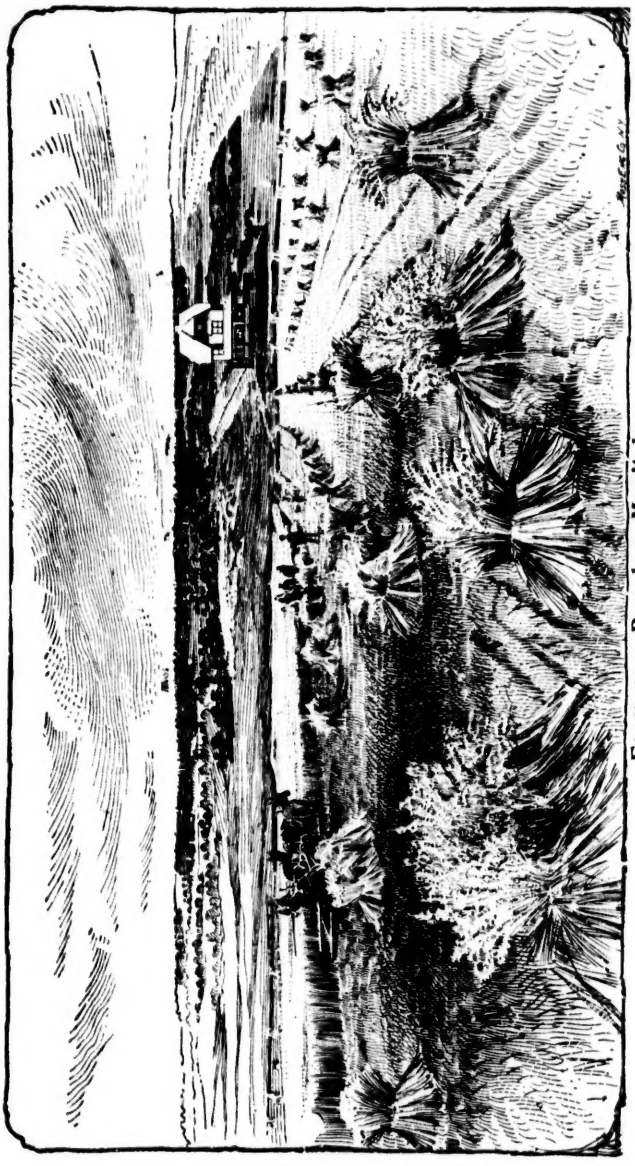
MANITOBA,

ALBERTA,

ASSINIBOIA,

SASKATCHEWAN.

Manitoba



Farm near Brandon, Manitoba.

A Land of Wheat

and of

Mixed Farming.

The Canadian North West.

Farm near Brandon, Manitoba.

WESTERN CANADA, on the whole, includes an area of some 2,500,000 square miles, but the portion of this vast territory to be described in this publication is limited to the four great divisions. These are the province of MANITOBA and the districts of ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN. These four divisions are wholly within the fertile prairie region, and contain an area of some 440,000 square miles, or about 280,000,000 acres. The surface varies from a gentle undulating to a high-rolling prairie and belts of hills several hundred feet in height and clad in forests of the evergreen spruce, pine, oak, elm, birch and poplar, while bluffs of timber dot the undulating surface of the plains. Rivers and creeks abound, varying in size from the Great Saskatchewan River to the tiny brooklet rippling down a hillside and then slowly feeling its way through valleys to its junction with some greater stream. Lakes are plentiful, and vary in size from Lake Winnipeg (second in size only to Lake Superior) to the lakelet of a few acres in extent.

The Future Possibilities

of this great prairie region are far beyond the grasp of even the greatest mind. The increase in number of bushels of grain raised from 720,000 to 55,000,000, or over; the increase in number of head of cattle from some 50,000 to over 600,000; the construction of nearly 4,000 miles of railway; the building up of towns and cities of from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants,—all this is a record of twelve years, and yet this record can scarcely be taken as a standard by which to judge the future, as everything cannot be undertaken at once by a comparatively small pioneer population.

An idea of the progress made in the last ten years may be gathered from the following figures, relating to the prairie section only:—

	1881.	*1891.
Population	40,000	260,000
Grain crop in bushels	720,000	55,000,000
Railway mileage	150	4,000
Number of elevators	0	100
Elevator capacity	0	9,000,000
Number of post offices	153	600
Number of schools	85	720

*These figures have been considerably enlarged during 1893.

MANITOBA

THE Province of Manitoba is one of the seven provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Winnipeg (population 35,000,) the capital of the province, is 1,424 miles from Montreal, the summer port of the Atlantic Ocean steamships, and 1,483 miles from Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean. The southern frontier of the Province, bordering on the United States, is about the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany.

Manitoba has an area of 116,021 square miles, or nearly 74,000,000 acres, about the same area as is contained in England, Scotland and Ireland put together. It contains at the present time a population of about 155,000, the larger portion of whom are from Great Britain and Eastern Canada. There are also a large number of settlers from other countries. It is impossible in the space available to give more than the merest outlines of the capabilities and natural advantages that this province possesses; these are set out fully in the several descriptive publications issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, copies of which can be obtained on application at any of the offices of the Company.

Richest Soil in the World

The soil is a rich, deep, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay sub-soil. It is among the richest, if not the richest soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat.

The large surplus of wheat produced in Manitoba is eagerly sought after by European millers, and owing to its superior quality and hardness, commands the highest price of any wheat grown in the world.

General Features

Manitoba is not a monotonous stretch of level prairie, but, on the contrary, its topography is of a varied and diversified character, and in some parts extremely picturesque. A large portion of the famed Red River Valley lies within its borders. In the south it is broken by the Pembina and the Turtle Mountains, and in the north by the Riding Mountains. The eastern and central portion has large areas of forest, broken up with lakes and prairie openings. It is well watered by numerous rivers, which generally occupy broad and deep valleys, and are almost invariably wooded along the banks.

An Advanced Civilization

Manitoba to-day though young, enjoys all the concomitants of advanced civilization. Her postal service is quite complete for so new a country, and is being rapidly improved. Telegraph lines are being established throughout the province and are being constantly extended. Four different railway systems, with their branches splendidly equipped, afford transportation facilities of an exceptional character. In the cities and towns gas and electricity supply light and motive power, and so the catalogue might be extended. The people of the province have, in their educational, religious and philanthropic institutions, given incontestable evidence of their advanced ideas, their generosity, and public spiritedness, while the authorities have been granting liberal aid when warranted in so doing, by establishing and fostering agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, an experimental farm, insane asylums, an institution for the deaf and dumb, a home for incurables, and other similar institutions.

Climate

The climate of Manitoba is warm in summer and cold in winter. The atmosphere, however, is very bright and dry, and the sensation of cold is not so unpleasant as that of a cold temperature in a humid atmosphere. Warm clothing, especially in driving, and warm houses, are, however, required. The snow fall is very light.

Manitoba is one of the healthiest countries on the globe for man and beast, and pleasant to live in. There is no malaria and there are no diseases peculiar to either the province or the climate.

The Summer is Charming

The long hours of continuous sunshine and warmth afford the remaining conditions to bring the crops to maturity. Warm weather, usually very equable, prevails, but sometimes a heated spell develops. The nights, however, are always cool and most agreeable.

Harvesting begins in August and ends in September. It is not an uncommon thing for a farmer to have his wheat all cut, threshed and marketed before the end of September.

To all these natural advantages may be added the fact that the hardships of pioneering are scarcely felt in Manitoba. Railways, schools, churches, and thriving towns and villages are now scattered all over the country. Wherever the settler turns he will find colonies of his own countrymen: English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Germans, Scandinavians, etc., all vieing with one another in building up the wealth of the province. Under the laws of this country all are placed on the same footing.

Cheap Fuel

The fuel question has been satisfactorily solved. It is now known that there are vast coal areas within and contiguous to the province of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65 000 square miles of coal-bearing strata.

The Legislature has effected an arrangement by which this coal is to be supplied at from $3.50 to $5.00 per ton, according to locality. With the extraordinary transportation facilities possessed here, controlled and regulated as far as possible by the Legislature, and with enormous deposits of excellent coal, easily and inexpensively available, Manitoba enjoys most exceptional advantages, assuring an ample and cheap supply to all her inhabitants.

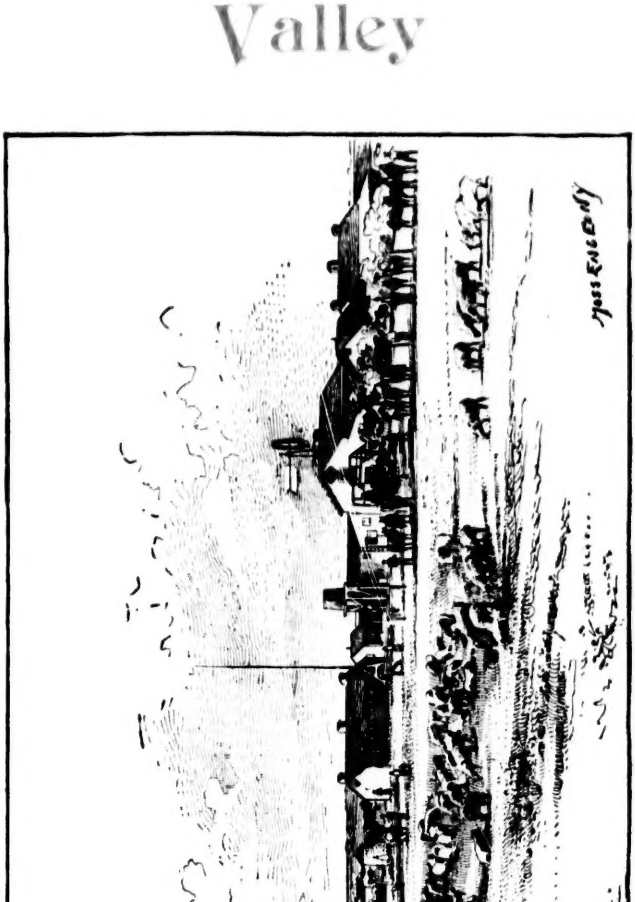
Population

The population of Manitoba during the last decade showed an increase of 148.01 per cent. No other part of the Dominion has made and is making such rapid strides. During the past four years the area of lands under cultivation has been increased more than 100 per cent. During the past ten years the railway mileage has been increased from 275 to 1,575 miles, while the people of the province enjoy the advantage to be derived from having over 200 railway stations and over 600 post offices. Over 800 schools are under the control of and aided by the Government.

ASSINIBOIA

THE District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta, and extends north from the International boundary to the 52nd parallel of latitude, and contains an area of thirty-four million acres. Travelling westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the District is entered at a point 412 miles west of Winnipeg.

The Assiniboine Valley



Farm near Virden, Manitoba.

A District for Mixed Farming

The eastern part of the district is known as the Park Country of the Canadian North-West. The surface is rolling, dotted over with clumps of trees, usually found bordering the shores of lakes or meadows. The valley of the Pipestone is considered the most attractive section. *Coal in abundance* is found in the south, in the district drained by the Souris River. This district, including the Province of Manitoba, will one day be the

Greatest Wheat-Producing Section

of the American continent, for the following reasons:—

1st—It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2nd—A climate under which the plant comes to maturity with great rapidity. 3rd—On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4th—Absence of rust due to dryness of climate. 5th—Absence of insect foes.

These conditions are specially favorable to the growth of the hard flinty wheat of the Scotch Fyfe variety, that is so highly prized by millers all the world over, giving it a value of from 10c. to 25c. a bushel over the softer varieties grown in Europe and the older parts of Canada.

The whole of the crop of 1893 in Manitoba and the several districts of the North-West Territories has been harvested without loss from drought, frost or similar destructive agencies. The great bulk of the wheat crop will reach the highest grade, No. 1, Hard.

Eastern Assiniboia

Moosomin is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on section 33, township 13, range 31, west of the 1st principal meridian of the Dominion Lands Survey. It is 220 miles west of Winnipeg, and nine miles west of the western boundary of Manitoba. On entering the Provisional District of Assiniboia from the east along the line of railway it is the first town reached, and it is therefore called the "gateway city" of the Territories. It is the capital of the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia.

As an agricultural district Moosomin is a wonderfully favored one, lying as it does in the great stretch of the fertile belt. The area is about 25 miles broad by 72 miles in length, bounded on the east by the Province of Manitoba, on the north by the lovely valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and to the south by the Pipestone creek, a perfect paradise for cattle. The soil is generally loam, covered with about 12 to 18 inches of black vegetable mould, which after the second plowing makes a fine seed bed, easy to work and of the most productive nature.

The general aspect of the country is rolling prairie; in the hollows grow the heavy luxuriant grasses where the farmer obtains his supply of winter hay. The principal grains grown are wheat and oats. The ordinary yield of wheat is from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. All kinds of roots, too, are a sure crop. The soil is so rich that no fertilizers are necessary, so that in this direction a large amount of time and money is saved. Nowhere can farming be done more easily, and nowhere can the frugal, earnest and industrious man start on a smaller capital.

It offers an opening to the poor man if he will work and exercise economy, for after a year or two of hard work he finds himself in possession of a home, all his own, free from the harrassing conditions of a rented or mortgaged farm.

Farm near Virden, Manitoba.

Mixed Farming

A Farm Scene in Assiniboia.

In the Canadian North-West.

Western Assiniboia

This region, which is fully equal to the Bow and Belly River District in Alberta as a stock country, is now attracting the attention it deserves, as attested by the large number of settlers that have taken up land during the past season. It is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses,—the grass is usually the short, crisp variety, known as "Buffalo Grass," which becomes to all appearances dry about mid-summer, but is still green and growing at the roots and forms excellent pasture both in winter and summer. It is amazing the rapidity with which poor emaciated animals brought from the East get sleek and fat on the Buffalo grass of the plains. The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel of a different kind in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys. Settlers in this section of the Company's lands have thus at hand an abundant supply of timber suitable for house logs and fencing, and both coal and wood for fuel.

The Cypress Hills Country

These hills, which may be dimly seen in the south from the Railway, are especially adapted for stock raising, and as their elevation is sufficient to make general farming an uncertainty, the grass land that nature has so bountifully provided will not likely be disturbed by the plow, thus giving to the farmer on the plains adjoining never failing hay meadows and unlimited pasture ground for his stock. The snow fall is light, the climate is tempered by the Chinook winds, and water and shelter are everywhere abundant.

Great herds of range cattle roam at will all over these seemingly boundless pastures. The profits to the stockmen are large as can be readily imagined when it is shown that $42 per head was paid for steers on these ranges, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment incurred in stocking the ranche, and their share in the cost of the annual round ups. Yearlings are now being sent into this country all the way from Ontario to fatten on the nutritious grasses of these Western plains, and it is reckoned that after paying cost of calf and freight for 2,000 miles, the profit will be greater than if these cattle had been fattened by stall feeding in Ontario. Everything seems to point towards this being the future fattening ground for cattle intended for European markets.

Settlements

The principal settlements are in the district south of Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat. Parties in search of land, either for mixed farming or stock-raising, are advised to examine the country south-west of Swift Current Station, along the Swift Current Creek, south and west of Gull Lake, south of Maple Creek, the Valley of Mackay Creek that flows north from the Hills and south of Irvine and Dunmore.

A Farm Scene in Assiniboia.

ALBERTA

THE Provisional District of Alberta, the great ranching, dairy farming and mineral country of Western Canada, embraces an area larger than that of England and Wales together. In it are comprised 45 millions of acres of the most fertile soil on the continent, and some of America's best deposits of coal and metal.

General Features

Alberta may be described as having three distinct surface features, viz.: Prairie lands on the east, which are thickly timbered in the northern part of the province; then come the rolling land or foot hills, extending some 40 miles from the base of the mountains, mostly heavily timbered, and lastly the majestic mountains, containing vast quantities of gold and other ores.

That part of the District of Alberta, already proven to be well suited for general farming by the methods followed in the old provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in the United States, extends from the American line on the south for 400 miles north, and from the foot of the Rocky Mountains for 200 miles eastward.

The southern half of this area is well adapted for raising horses, cattle and sheep, and fattening them without other food than the rich bunch and buffalo grasses which grow everywhere spontaneously, and which cures itself on the stem, retaining its nutritious properties all the year round, without cutting or covering, excepting that it might be covered by the light falls of snow during the winter months, which covering rather improves it than otherwise, and is very seldom deep enough to prevent the animals eating it off the ground.

During the last five years many thousand cattle, sheep and horses have been raised in the southern half of Alberta on the rich grass without any feeding or shelter other than the shelter found along the hill sides or in clumps of trees. The cattle and sheep, when taken off the pasture, are fat and fit for any butcher's shop in the world, and the horses are rolling fat.

Northern Alberta

Northern Alberta embraces the fertile tract of country watered by the Red Deer, the Battle, the North Saskatchewan and Sturgeon rivers. It is a country pre-eminently suited to mixed farming. It is well wooded and watered, and abounds with natural hay meadows. A settler going into this country with little means does not need to expend his capital in purchasing lumber to provide buildings for himself and his stock. As regards water, there are magnificent water courses, innumerable lakes, mountain streams, and creeks and springs. This district offers millions of acres of deep, rich soil, and possesses, beyond dispute, the most uniformly productive land at present open for free settlement. The railway to Edmonton was completed in the year 1891, and thus some of the finest farming districts in the North-West, hitherto practically inaccessible to the intending settler, have been made available.

A resident of the district writes that "the northern part may be described in general terms as rolling prairie, dotted over with bluffs of spruce and poplar, interspersed with lakes and meadows, and intersected with numerous small creeks, giving the whole a particularly park-like appearance, which, in point of natural scenery, is beyond the possibility of exaggeration. I have seen the most beautiful

spots of five of the eastern provinces, and of several of the states across our southern border, but I have never seen any section of country which, in its natural state, could compare with this."

During the session of 1890, Rev. Leo. Gaetz was examined before a Parliamentary Committee concerning the country watered by the

Red Deer River

crossed by the railway about half-way between Calgary and Edmonton (vide map). He spoke of it as THE GARDEN OF ALBERTA, "a country pre-eminently suited to mixed farming. It has some peculiar features in this respect, that it is a well-wooded and a well-watered country. It is a country where a settler going with little means does not need to expend his capital altogether to provide shelter for himself and his stock, but where, if he has not timber on his own land, he can get a permit from the Government and get 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 100 roof poles, 2,000 fence rails and 30 cords of dry wood for 50 cents, and put up his buildings. He can husband his resources to expend in fitting himself out with stock and implements to carry on his work.

"I have seen wheat and oat straw that grew to the height of 5½ and 6 feet and yet well headed and filled with plump grain.

"Our young stock, or yearlings, simply go in the shed in the night, and around the straw stack in the day. Our breeding cows we house. My young horses were out this winter until the last week in January, though one of the coldest winters since I have been in the country. They were in perfectly good condition, and healthy. It does not take any very great skill to raise cattle, which at twenty-eight or thirty months old will dress, without an ounce of grain, 650 to 700 pounds of beef, or a three-year old that will dress 800 to 850 pounds. I am speaking of what I have seen, and am testifying to what I know by personal experience. Then it does not take a very great deal of skill in farming. Even a novice like myself in average years can grow crops of grain —oats from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 46 to 50 pounds to the bushel; barley from 45 to 55 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 54 to 57 pounds to the bushel; wheat from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre, and weighing from 62 to 64 pounds per bushel."

The Edmonton District

When the traveller reaches the Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, he beholds a scene of true grandeur. The high banks of the river rising over two hundred feet from the water, impresses him with the fact that he has reached a land where no floods can trouble him. Then the view up and down the river with its steep embankments, crowned with woodland in every direction, and the deep, clear and majestic stream flowing onward in its course to Lake Winnipeg, all combine to make up a view such as not likely soon to leave the memory.

Away north of the Saskatchewan River, far beyond the reach of settlement, or the influence of civilization, the same rich belt of land stretches to districts known only to the

Hudson's Bay Company's employees and the wandering traders. Millions of acres await settlement, and the land is free to whoever will come and possess it. Besides these free lands offered by the Dominion, the Canadian Pacific Railway have some selected lands along the line of railway they offer at a very low figure.

Although this stretch of country in the upper valley of the North Saskatchewan is only newly opened up, settlement has already made considerable progress, and enough has been done to show the grand results which can be reached. At St. Albert and Sturgeon river districts, outside of Edmonton, and in the settlement around Red Deer, crops have been produced, which equal in quality and yield the best figures ever reached in any portion of this continent. Thirty to forty bushels of wheat is the common report, and in other grains and root crops correspondingly large yields can be secured. But outside of grain raising the advantages in mixed farming are such as can be met with in few if any other districts. The settler has a hay growth unbounded, provided by nature, and containing a succulence and nutrition, such as is not possessed by the finest cultivated hay in the Atlantic slopes of the continent. Brush and timber are to be found in every locality, furnishing excellent winter shelter for live stock, and fuel for the settler, if he wishes to burn wood. In this matter he has a valuable alternative, for coal is abundant all along the banks of the North Saskatchewan, and is now dug out of the river banks with the most primitive appliances, and sold in the town of Edmonton at the low figure of $2.50 a load, which means as much as a team can haul on a wagon. In the two elements of fuel and pure water, the north Saskatchewan valley has undoubtedly greater advantages than any other agricultural district on the continent of North America. The farmer near the river at Edmonton can cut down logs for his own buildings, or he can dig the coal for his own use.

Southern Alberta

To-day Alberta stands unequalled among the cattle countries of the world; and the unknown land of a few years ago is now looked to as one of the greatest future supply depots of the British market.

There are now in the ranges of Alberta hundreds of herds of fat cattle, which at any season are neither fed nor sheltered; cattle, too, which in point of breeding, size and general condition, are equal, if not superior, to any range cattle in the world. Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus bulls have been imported at great expense; but the interest on the outlay has indeed been both satisfactory and encouraging, and the young cattle of the Alberta ranges would compare favorably with the barnyard cattle of Great Britain. With a local market which annually consumes from 18,000 to 20,000 beeves, and the demand ever increasing; with the great market of the world within easy access, with our natural advantages enticing the most experienced cattlemen from the American Territories and British Columbia to invest in the business here, who can tell what will be the future of this industry, which has grown with such gigantic strides in so few years.

Sheep Raising

Alberta to-day offers what no Australian colonies had to offer thirty years ago: millions of acres of rich grass lands, well watered and adapted in every respect for growing first-class mutton and fine wool. Sheep mature early, owing to the fine quality of grass. To winter them safely, good warm roomy sheds, plenty of hay (10 tons to the 100 head) and careful looking after is all that is wanted. Throughout the greater part of the winter, sheep only require one feed a day, the rest of the day they are let out to graze, and brought home into sheds at night.

Dairy Farming

The leading features that mark out this section of Canada as the country *par excellence* for the manufacture of cheese and butter are: 1st—The rich natural grasses on which the cows can graze the whole year round, doing away with the necessity of artificial feeding. 2nd—The entire absence of highly flavored noxious weeds, the consumption of which taints the product of the dairy. 3rd—The summer temperature cooled by the mountain breezes, with the sparkling springs of cold mountain water with which the country abounds.

Horse Raising

As a horse breeding country, Alberta is becoming to Canada what Kentucky is to the United States—a country where the horse attains the highest degree of perfection. Its northern location, its high altitude, its invigorating and dry atmosphere, mild winters, with luxuriant grasses and plentiful supply of purest water, are all conducive to the growth and development of the noble animal; and although the industry is still very young, the Alberta horse has become noted for endurance, lung power, and freedom from hereditary or other diseases.

Minerals

That Alberta possesses untold wealth in her immense mineral deposits, is no longer a matter of speculation. For years past gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North Saskatchewan River. Gold colors are found in many streams and rivers in Alberta, and as the country is thoroughly prospected there is every reason to suppose that rich fields will be discovered. Large veins of galena have been located which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital alone is wanting to make them treasuries of wealth to the country. Copper ore in enormous quantities has also been found, said to contain 60 per cent. of pure copper. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of Alberta. A forty-foot seam of hematite iron, said to contain 67 per cent. of iron, exists at the base of Storm Mountain quite close to the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and other large seams are known to exist in Macleod District, in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass.

As to the quantity of the coal deposits of Alberta, it is impossible to form any estimate. The coal mines already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada with fuel for centuries. At Lethbridge one and a half million dollars have been already expended in developing the coal mines of one company. At Anthracite, over one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in opening up the hard coal deposits of that vicinity. Hard coal has recently been discovered at Edmonton, semi-anthracite at Rosebud, anthracite near Canmore, and vast deposits in Crow's Nest Pass in the southern district.

Soft coal is so plentiful that the certainty of a cheap fuel supply is assured to Albertans for very many generations.

Climate

There is no place on this western hemisphere that enjoys more bright sunlight, during the year round, than Alberta, and it enjoys at least fifty per cent. more than the average.

The Spring is the most trying; not because it is particularly wet or severe, or long, but because, with a mild winter, one expects to see a correspondingly early spring. The winter is shortened mostly by its often being nearly New Year before there is any winter weather to speak of.

The Summer once entered upon, the weather is superb; between the days of bright, life-producing sunshine, copious warm showers fall, bathing the rich soil like a hot-bed, and forcing vegetation forward in rapid and rank profusion.

The Autumn Weather of Alberta is perfect. Towards the end of September, the air gets chilly at night, with frost enough to make the roads crisp in the morning; the sun rises in matchless splendor, the blue vault of heaven is unmarked with even the shadow of a cloud, the atmosphere clear and light, bright and invigorating, thrilling every pulsation of feeling, sharpening the intellect, and infusing ruddy energy into every part of the body.

When Winter sets in, there are bright, keen days, with low reading of the thermometer, alternating with days of great warmth. Considering both latitude and altitude, the thermometer may be several degrees below zero in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a south-west wind (Chinook) may spring up, and in a few hours the temperature will be 40 or 60 degrees above zero, and for days, and often weeks, in the winter season, Albertans enjoy summer weather consequent on these south-west warm winds. Usually cold weather sets in about the first of January, and continues, with intervals of Chinook weather, until the beginning of March, when the real cold weather is past. After that time occasional cold snaps of a few days occur.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN, lying north of Assiniboia, is the largest of the four Provisional Districts which were carved out of the territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. Its area is 106,700 square miles. In shape it is an oblong parallelogram, which extends from Nelson River, Lake Winnipeg, and the western boundary of Manitoba, on the east, to the 112th degree of west longtitude on the west, and lies between, or, rather, slightly overlaps, the 52nd and 55th parallels of north latitude. It is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle and sheep.

The principal towns and villages of the district are Prince Albert, Battleford, Duck Lake, Saskatoon and Kinistino.

The Battleford District

Mr. S. A. Macfarlane, who has been in the North-West for many years, states that the indications were, that immigration was about to largely set in towards the Battle River and North Saskatchewan Valleys. He spoke highly of the Battle River section. "Why," he said, "there is no finer country in the world, and no better crops are raised in any section

of the continent than in that part of the North-West, of which Battleford is the centre." He knew people who had gone there without a dollar, and in a short time had become very well off indeed, entirely through mixed farming. The whole secret of success in that country was possessed by any practical farmer.

The Prince Albert District

For mixed farming this district, which has been called "The Ontario of the North-West," is unexcelled. Within its borders are to be found some of the finest settlements in the Territories, which have earned an enviable reputation in the production of grains and roots of all kinds. Stock raising is very profitably carried on, there being a never-failing crop of hay, and water being easily obtainable everywhere. Fuel and building material are abundant. Millions of acres of rich land are open for homesteading, with the best facilities for markets. The region is easily reached by the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific, which connects with the main line at Regina, Prince Albert being the principal and most prosperous town of the district.

A WORD TO HOME SEEKERS

The newcomer need not fear that when he reaches Winnipeg he will fall into the hands of imposters or unfriendly people. The train is met upon its arrival by the agents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who take charge of immigrants and give them all the assistance and advice they need in a strange land.

Choosing a Farm

In cases where they have already fixed upon some locality for settlement, where friends are awaiting them they are shown how to proceed directly to that point. If they have not decided upon such a locality but intend to seek a home somewhere further west they can obtain every particular at the Land Office in Winnipeg.

Special round-trip explorer's tickets can be obtained at the Company's Land Office, the full price of which will be refunded if the holder purchases 160 acres or more. In this way, land hunters are enabled to make a personal inspection of the land free of cost to themselves.

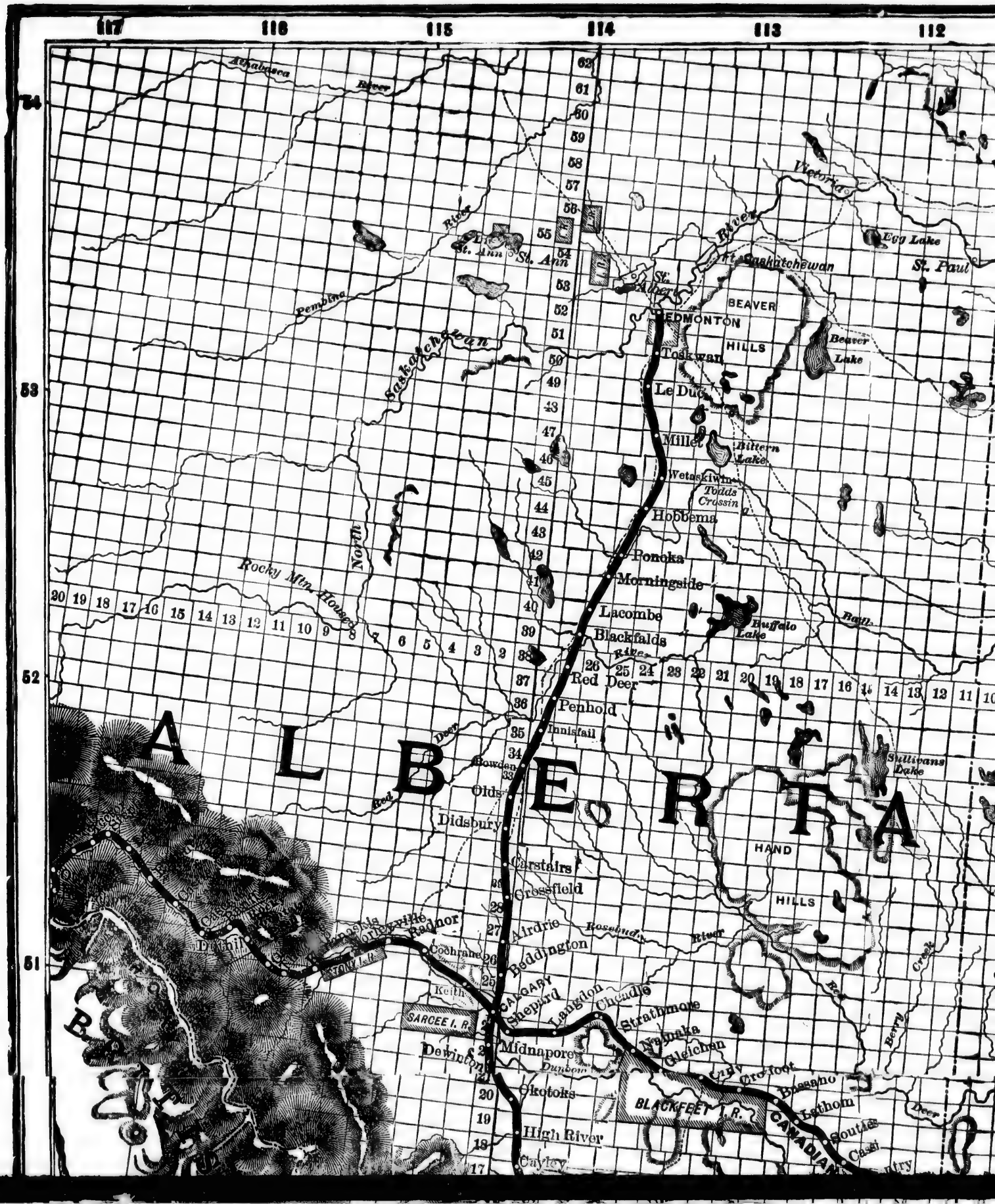
For the convenience of investors, every station agent in the west is supplied with price lists of the lands in his respective district, and is instructed to give land seekers every possible assistance in enabling them to see the lands.

Where Should I Go?

If you want to confine your farming purely to grain growing, select your lands in

Manitoba or Eastern Assiniboia

getting as close to a railway station as possible. If for cattle, horse, or sheep-raising, to Western Assiniboia or Alberta.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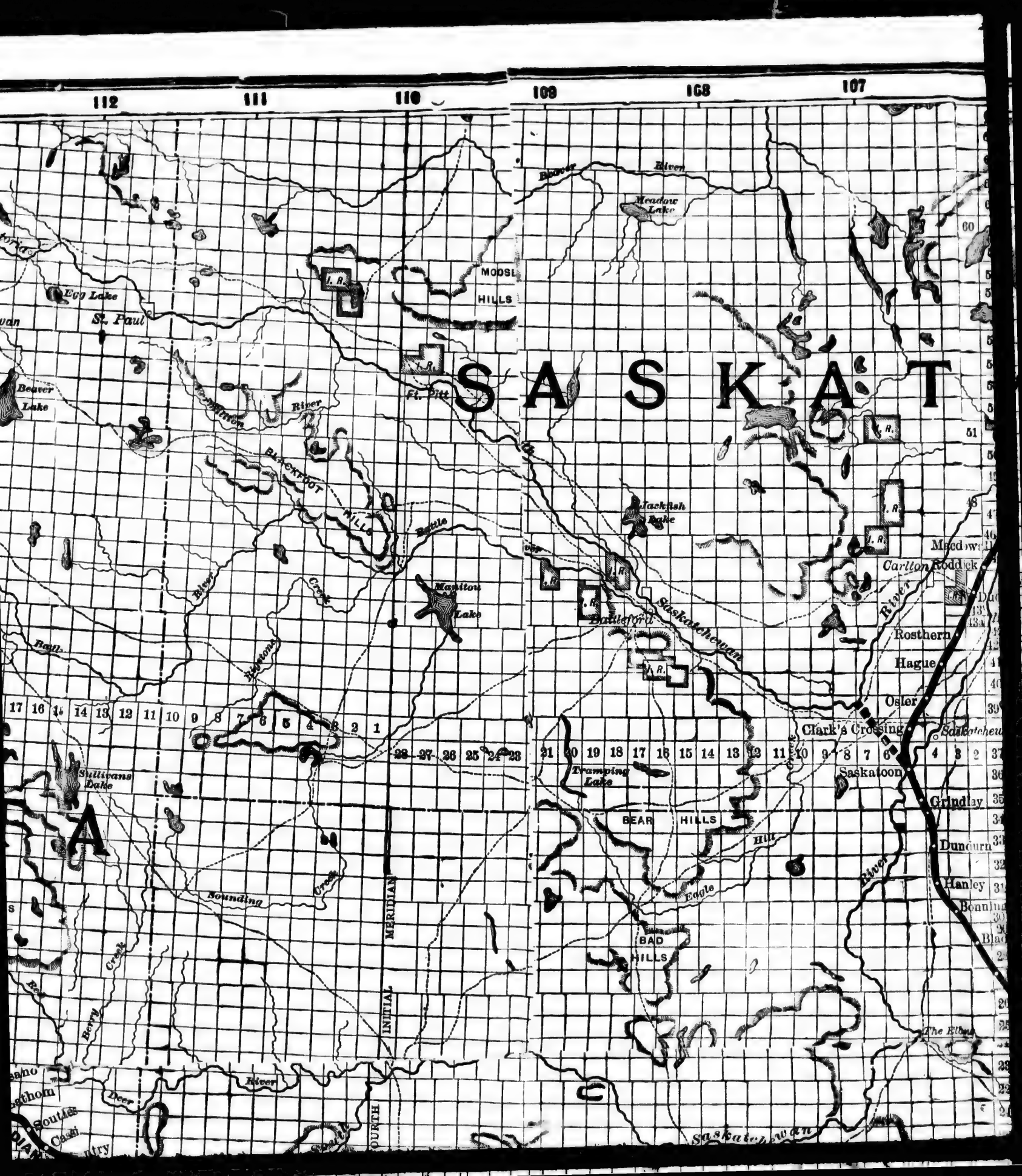
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Tramping Lake
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BAD HILLS
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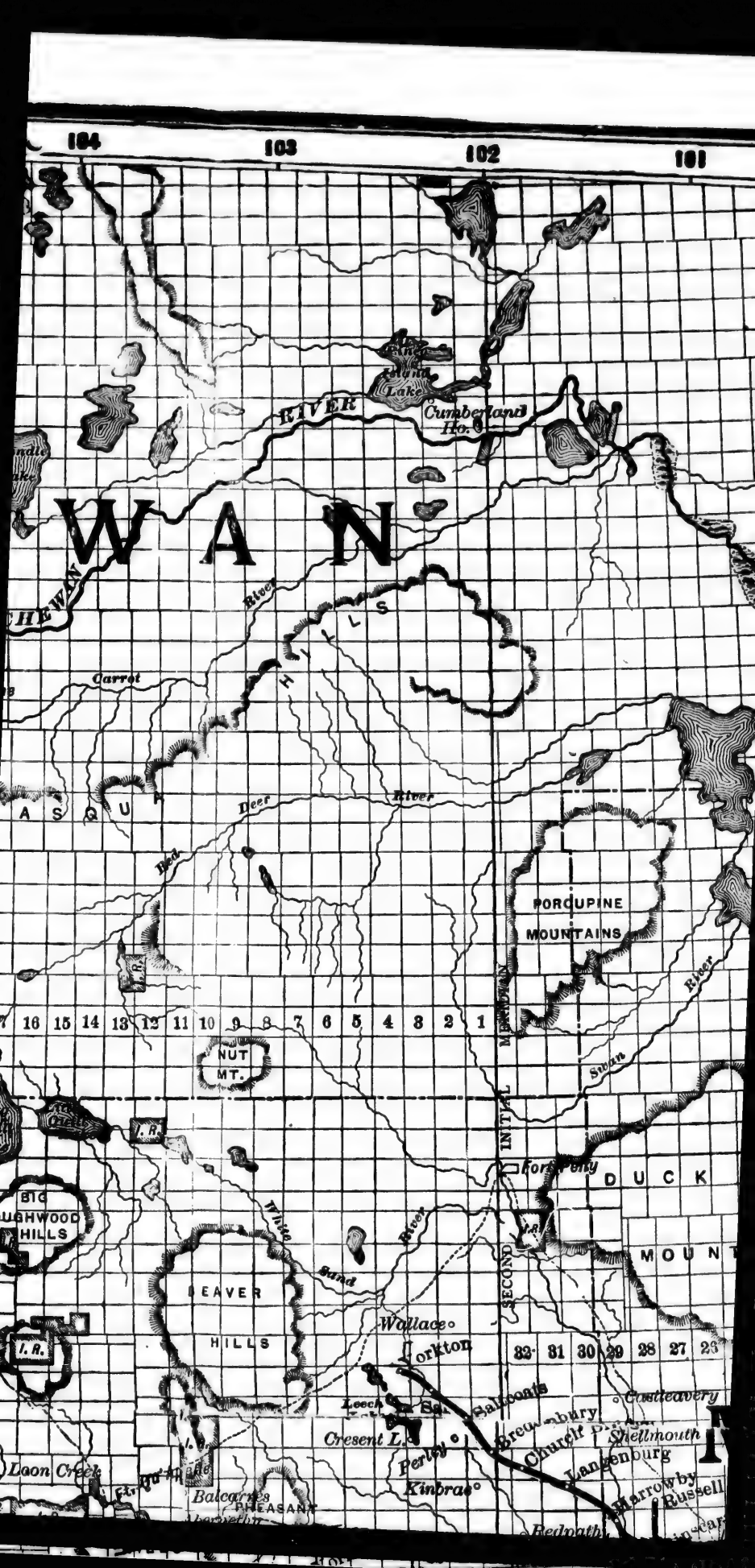
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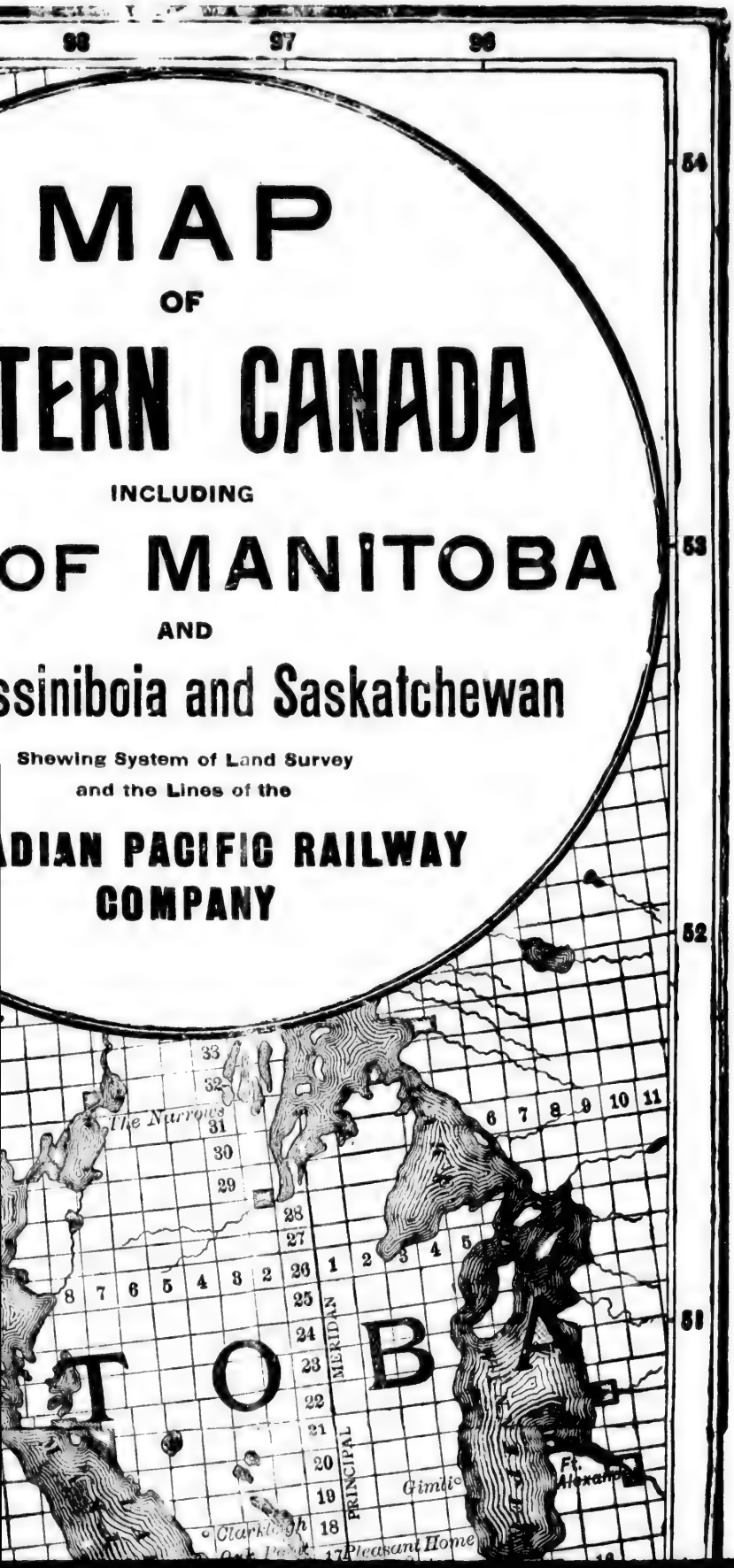
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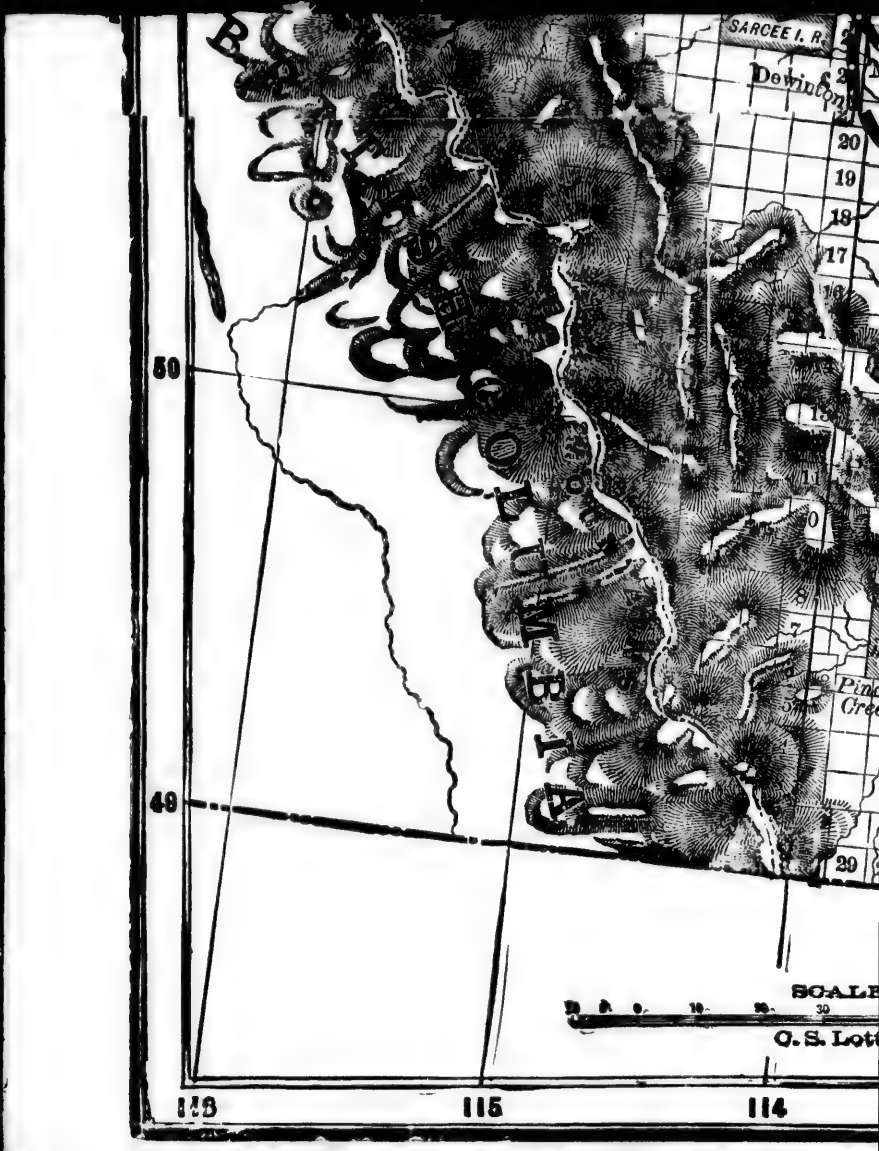

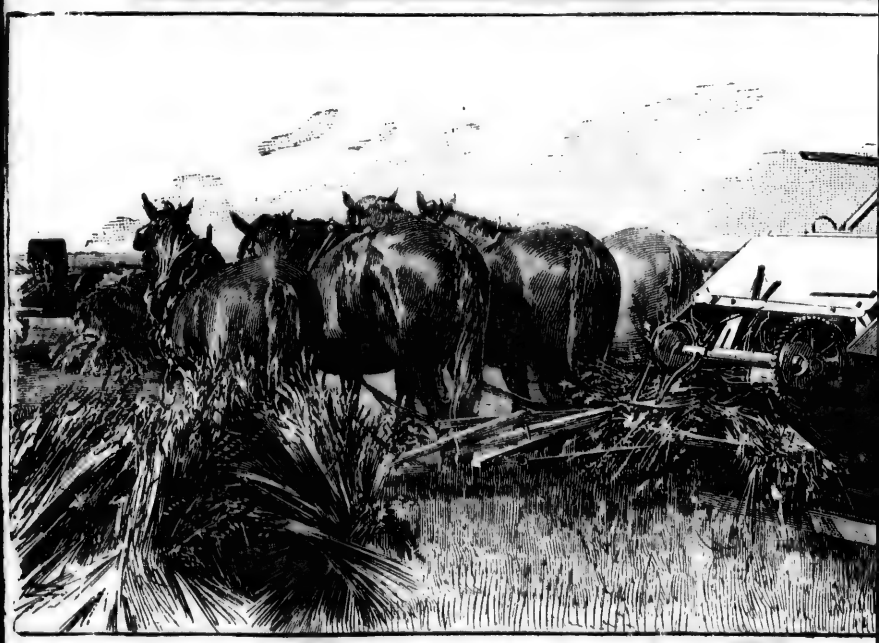

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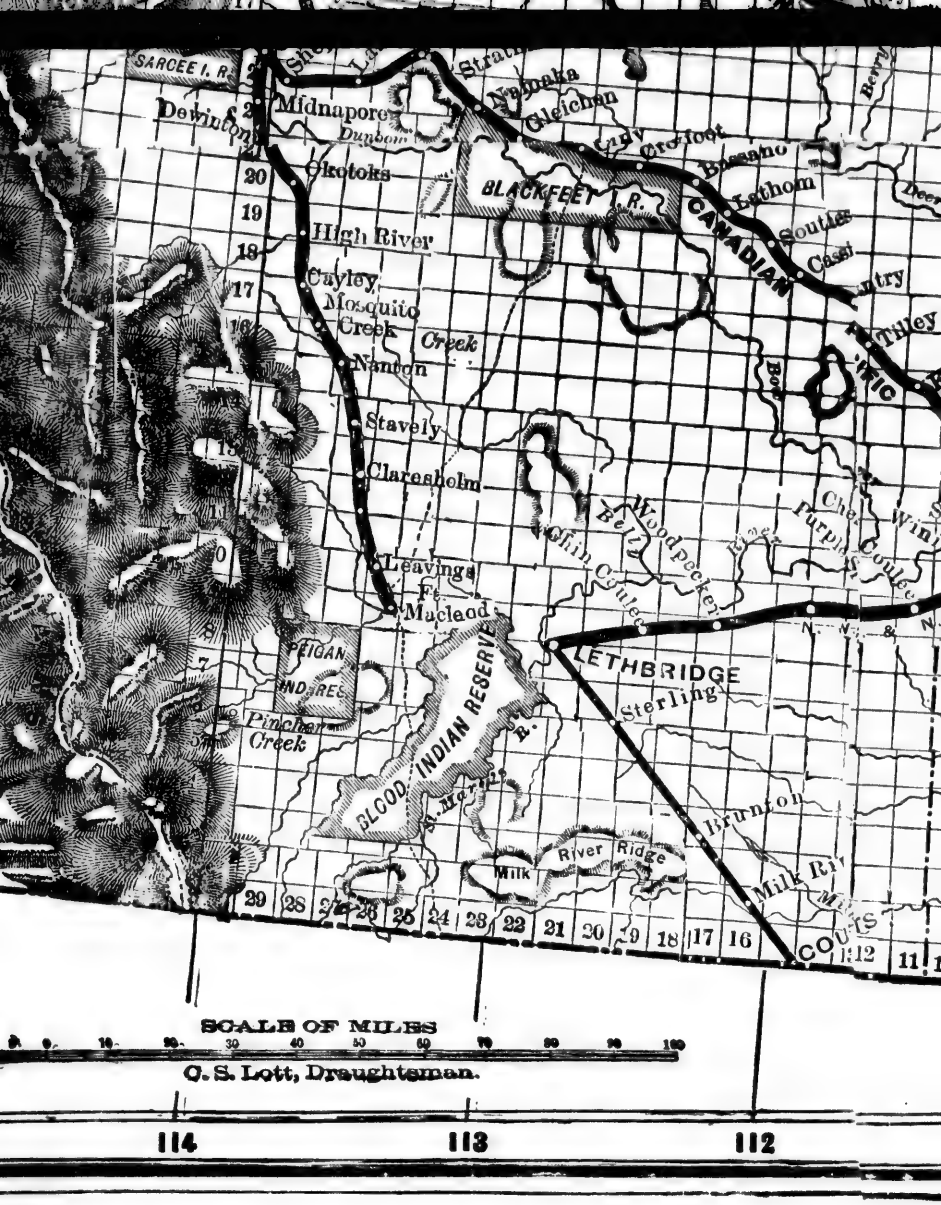

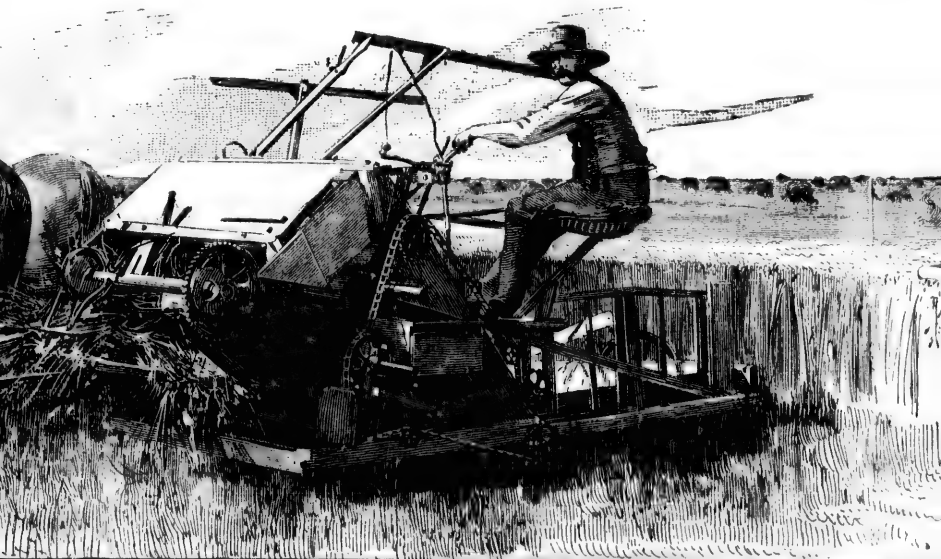

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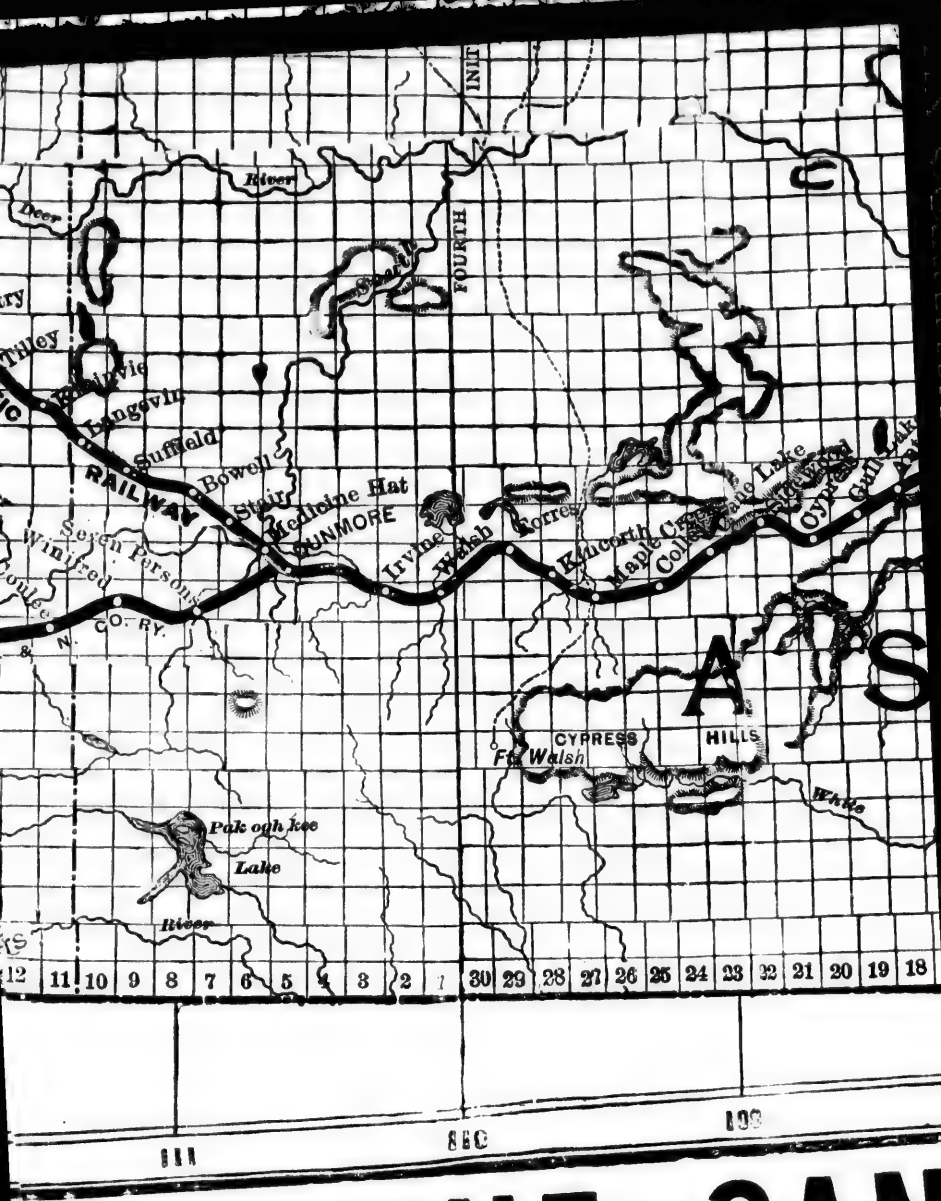

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For further informati

C. E. McPHERSON, Assistant General Passeng
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J. F. LEE, Dist. Freight and Pass. Agent, 232 Sc
M. M. STERN, Dist. Freight and Pass. Agent, C
C. B. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agent, Soo Sou
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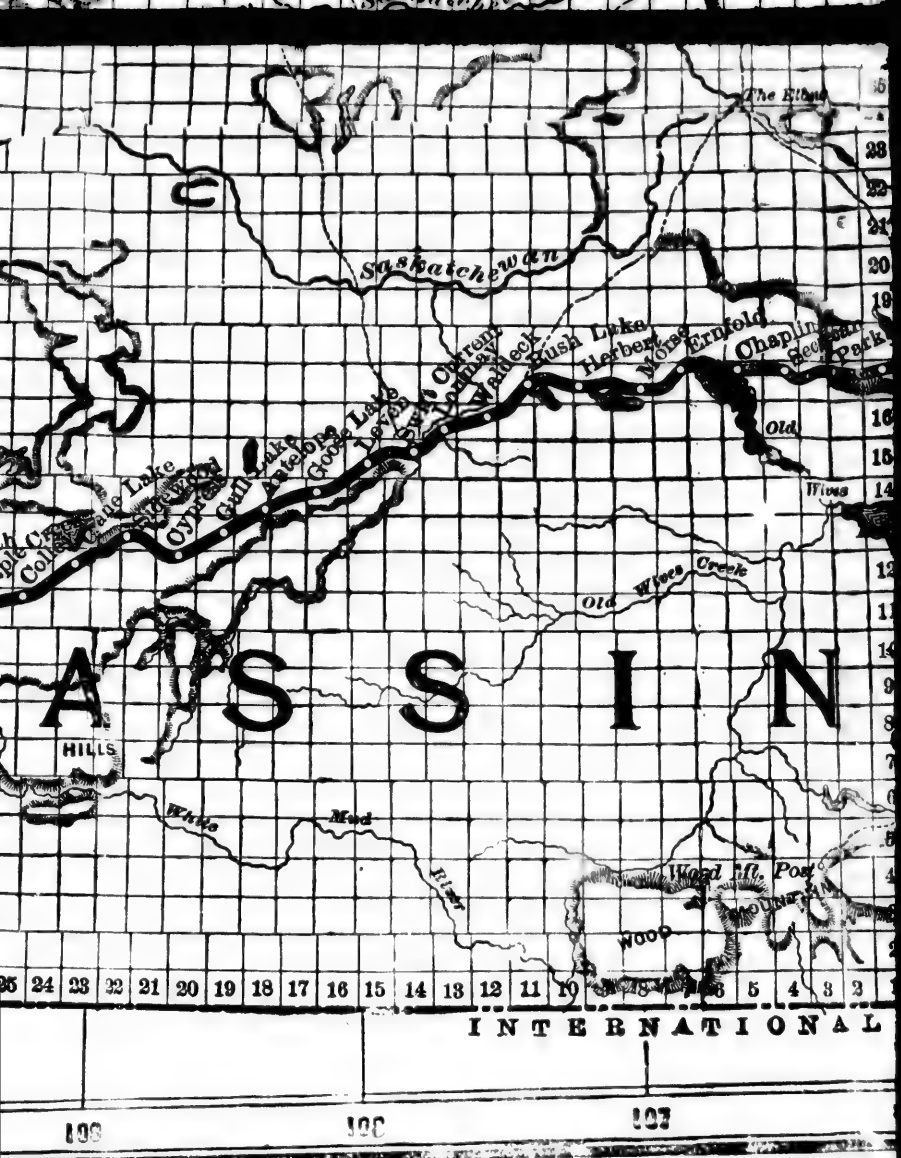
W. R. CALLAWAY, District Passenger Agent,



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ant General Passenger Agent, 197 Washington St.,
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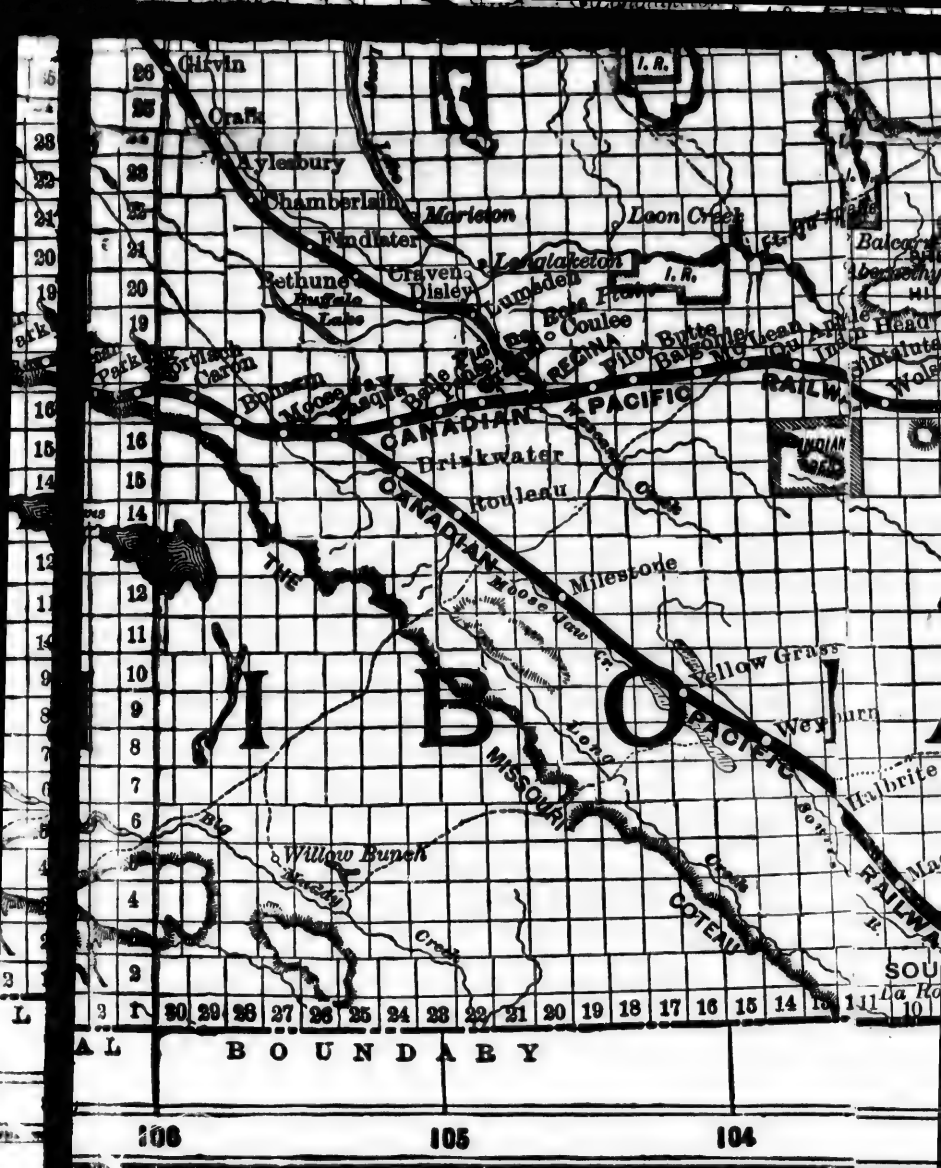

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C. SHEEHY, District Passenger Agent, 11 For treet
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C. E. E. USSHER. Assistant General Passenge Agent
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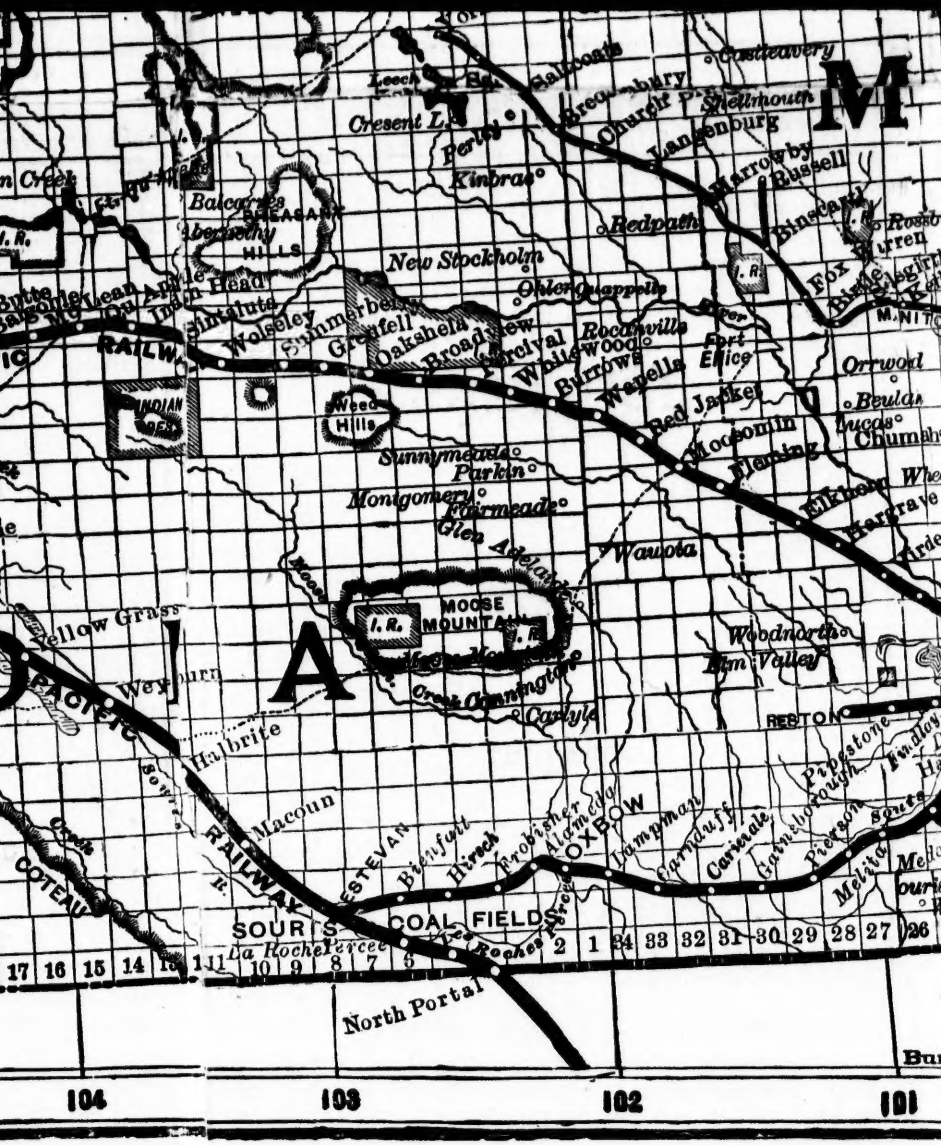

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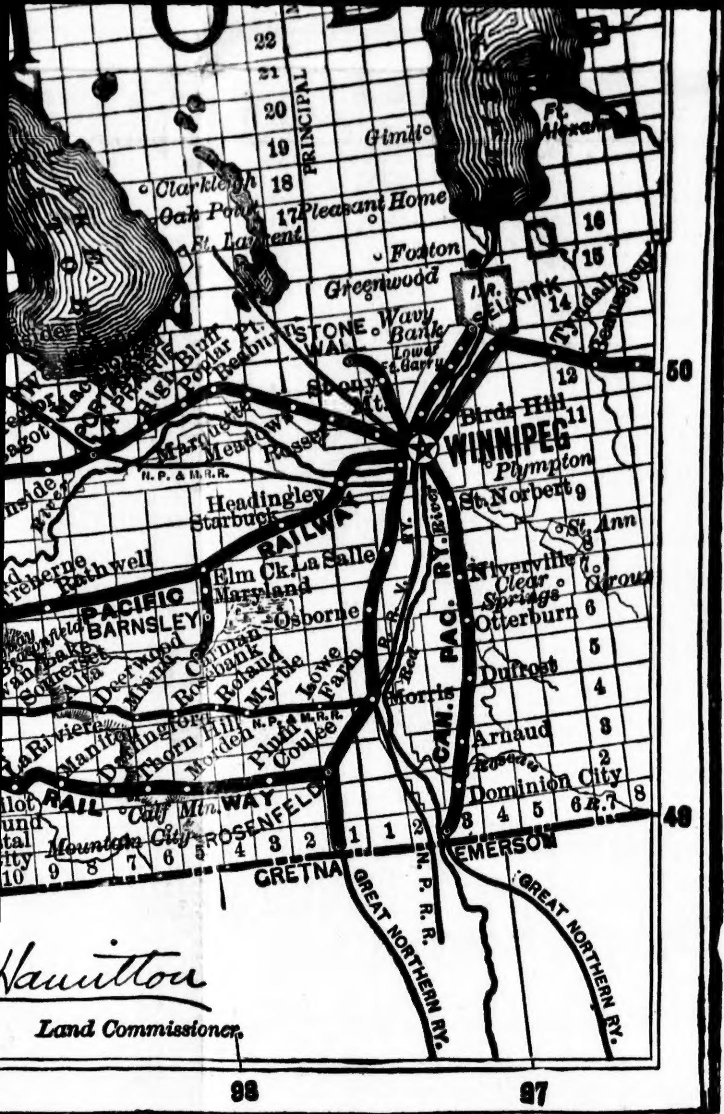
Highland Cattle in West



Hamilton

Land Commissioner.

in Western Canada.